Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 79 —[New Series. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1829. WHOLE NO. 259. VOL. V.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $2.50 a year, or $2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

North-Carolina BIBLE SOCIETY.

September 30, 1829.

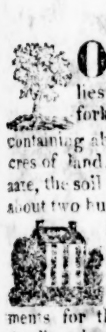
RESOLVED, That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the State, especially Delegates from the Bible Societies within the State, be invited to meet in General Convention, on Wednesday, the 16th day of December next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing within a given time, the whole State with an adequate supply of Bibles.

The Managers were led to the adoption of the foregoing Resolution, at the request of a neighboring Bible Society, and also, in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible Society, on the same subject.

By order of the Board,

J. GALES, Sec'y.

For Sale,

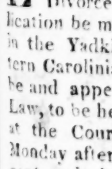


ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applicatoins as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

250tf WM. J. ALEXANDER.

Valuable Medicines.

AUSTIN & BURNS,



WOULD call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interested in the preservation of health, to the following *Valuable Medicines*, just put up in phials, and for sale at the *Salisbury Medical & Drug Store*, by the dozen or single one, viz.

Ipecacuanha,	Sweet Spirit Nitre,
Rhubarb,	Sulphuric Ether,
Tartar Emetic,	Spirits Hartshorn,
Jalap,	Sweet Oil,
Calomel,	Castor Oil,
Laudanum,	Paregoric,
Antimonial Wine,	Quinine Mixture,
Balsam Copaiva,	Aromatic Bitters.
Ess. Peppermint.	

ALSO.....*Seidlitz Powders*, SODA *do.*

Salisbury, Aug. 24, 1829.....247tf.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE, ÆRONAUT,

SON of the imported Horse *Eagle*, will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of *Salisbury*, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of *Concord*, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays; and will be let to Mares at *eight* dollars the Season; *six* dollars the Leap; and *twelve* dollars to insure a foal.

9t259 S. L. FERRAND,

Sept. 10, 1829. C. L. BOWERS.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Mecklenburg County.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

ELIZA COX *vs.* William Cox: Petition for Divorce.—Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, that the defendant in this case be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1829.

SAM. HENDERSON, *C. M. S. C.*

3mt264—pr. adv. $4.

Cheraw, S. C Sept. 19, 1829.

THE subscriber will continue the BOATING BUSINESS between this place and Charlestown, via Georgetown, as heretofore; and will attend to the reception of *MERCHANDISE*, and transportation of *COTTON*, and other produce committed to his charge.

His Boats are of a light draft of water, and particularly adapted to the navigation of the river; and, with the assurance that the strictest attention will be paid to his charge, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

For Sale,

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bale Rope, Twine, &c.; which he offers at wholesale and retail.

6t257 JOS. H. TOWNES.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

AUSTIN & BURNS,

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuble Medicines:

Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than *Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent*. It has now been tested by 15 years experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, *Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup*, prepared from the same materials as the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and known under the name of *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine in such cases.

WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonic complaint, which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

For the Salt Rheum.

DR. ROGERS' LINIMENTUM, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

Dear Sir:—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.

GEO. W. ARNOLD.

DR. GEO. ROGERS. No. 313 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Having been severely afflicted for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied. WM. D. H. BALDWIN.

DR. GEO. ROGERS.

Odontalgic Elixir, or Tooth ache Specific.

Many empirical remedies for the "*Odontalgia*" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "*Elixir*" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, *SWAIM'S PANACEA*, for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, *POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon*, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, *Anderson's Cough Drops* and *Pectoral Pills*, for Asthmas and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated *Eye Water*, for sore or weak Eyes.

Salisbury, June 20, 1829 239.

Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

NEW GOODS,

FRESH, FASHIONABLE AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's store in Salisbury, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Of almost every description,

Suited to all Seasons of the year. ALSO,

HARD-WARE,

Cullery and Groceries,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash, on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower, for cash, than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

3mt265 JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honored with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 23d day of July, 1829, I purchased of Gustavus Boswell two negroes, for which property I gave, on the date aforesaid, two notes, with James B. Gracy and Henderson Forsythe securities to each—one for two hundred dollars, due 1st of October, 1829, and the other for two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twelve and a half cents, due 1st day of March, 1830; it being doubtful whether the said Gustavus Boswell's title for said negroes to me is a good one, and said Boswell not being in circumstances which will enable him in case thereof to indemnify me, should said property be recovered of me:—This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, as I do not intend paying them until indemnified from all other claimants to the property aforesaid. R. S. GRACY.

October 7, 1829. 4t258

BARGAINS!

I WILL expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday of November Court next, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the following property, namely:—

ONE *Tract of Land* lying in the Forks of the Yadkin, containing 330 acres, more or less, adjoining Zachariah Macatee, Frederick Ford, and others, tolerably well improved, and very healthy.

ALSO, One other tract or piece of *land*, on Crane Creek, half a mile from Salisbury, containing 26 acres, more or less, on which there is a piece of *Meadow* of ten acres, equal to any in this county.

Also, one new *Stick Gig*, swung upon steel springs, with Harness, of excellent make.

Also, Four or five new Copper STILLS, of various sizes.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

EDWARD CRESS.

October 31, 1829.—3t259.

Farmers' & Planters' Almanac, FOR

1830.

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem,

CONTAINING the usual Astronomical calculations, interesting hints to the Farmer, on Rural Economy, &c. Useful Receipts, Anecdotes, &c. Officers of the General and State Government, times of holding the different Courts, Members of the General Assembly for 1829, &c. &c. For sale at this Office. Price, 10 cents single and 75 cents per dozen.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN THE COURT OF EQUITY.

Jilson Berryman & others, vs. John Wilkeson, wife & others. } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the several defendants mentioned in the petition are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, a newspaper printed in Salisbury, that unless the defendants, John Wilkeson and his wife Frances, Richard Wilkeson and his wife Bethethlan, John Berryman, John Brown and his wife Sarah, Battoby Berryman and William Berryman, appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree of sale entered accordingly.

SAM. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

Oct. 24, 1829:.....pr. adv. $2.50.

A CARD.

A. TORRENCE & CO. have removed to the north corner of the Court-House, (the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel,) where they are disposed to sell GOODS *very low.*

Desultory Selections.

The editor of the National Gazette recommends the two following articles, abstracted from a late London paper to be placed by the side of some of Capt. Hall's opinions:

"At Union Hall yesterday, a woman with a child in her arms came to complain that her husband, who was in the receipt of 30s. per week, frequently beat her, and would not allow her sufficient to maintain her family. Mr. Swabey—What have you to say to this treatment? Defendant—Please your worship, every word my wife has uttered is false. I am sorry to say that she is given to dram drinking to a ruinous excess. She had got acquainted with a number of other women, wives of hard working men and they go about from gin-shop to gin shop till their husbands are almost beggared: and so because I will not give her money, and buy all the articles of food myself, she has trumped up this story against me. She is one of the committee of gin-tasters. What is that? Defendant—The committee of gin tasters; it is composed of twelve women, who go round every night to twelve gin-shops to taste spirits and then make a report where the best "dram" is to be bought; a chimney sweens' wife is at the head of the committee. My wife is one of the set; and unless something can be done, I must go to the parish for she pawns every article she can get. The case was then dismissed, and the complainant severely reprimanded, with a promise from the magistrate that she should be sent to the treadmill if found drunk."

"On Saturday, at Barnet Fair, a commotion was created in the market by one of those occurrences which disgrace the laboring classes of the country—the sale of a wife by her husband. The vender was a cobler, with one leg, named Hugh Richmond. His wife was a good looking woman, apparently about 19. After several biddings she was knocked down at five shillings; but not liking the purchaser, she was put up again, and finally disposed of for 3s. 6d. and a quart of ale. The purchaser was then moving off with his prize, but the moral crowd, taking up the cause of decency, began to pelt them with mud, on which the man slunk away, leaving the woman to shift for herself, and she was glad to take refuge in one of the show-booths."

There is nothing more wonderful, nothing that sets in a higher light the power of man's intellect and industry, than the production of a daily morning newspaper at the hour of breakfast. Custom makes it a thing too familiar to many to be wondered at; they who do not think of reason (and it is astonishing how many among mankind are of this stamp) may judge lightly of it, but not those who are accustomed to reflect. In the 'Times,' for example, are renewed every day the pages of a closely printed volume. Intelligence from all parts of the world, the virtues, the crimes, the luxuries, and the miseries of society in the last twenty-four hours, are displayed there, one universal mass concentrated, as it were, into one focus. There is in such a perfect map of society, on which may be found laid down, every line which tinges the motley civilization of the country and age.—Were a man banished to a solitary Island in the Atlantic, with such a newspaper reaching him, he would not lose the knowledge of the affairs and business, manners and politics, of his native land, but would progress with them. A newspaper of this species brings the individuals of a country, no matter how scattered, into one centre; it combines and keeps fixed in the land of their birth the affections of wandering thousands; it carries over the world the glory and greatness of the country whence it emenates, in its very form and outline it is, in short the representative of national knowledge. The wet morning newspaper is the great glory of a London breakfast table, and its reading, seasoned with highly flavored bohea, is one of those things, which gives the sooty atmosphere of the metropolis an advantage which the freshness of a country morning can scarcely outrival. The advertisements are indispensable to sellers and purchasers, and matchmaking advertisements afford amusement. Newspapers are of older date than Charles the I. though it appears Cromwell made the most effectual use of them. His penetrating mind saw how well they might be made to turn to account in his service and disdained not their aid.

London Magazine.

Hard drinking.—An Irishman being requested to define hard drinking, said "It was sitting on a rock and sipping cold water.

Anecdote.—Sir Colquhoun Grant being in command of a regiment at Clonmel, he gave offence in some way to an honest shopkeeper named Mulcahy, who struck him on the parade in presence of his whole corps.—The officers rushed forward to seize the delinquent, but Sir Colquhoun interposed, declaring that he had been the agressor and as the gentleman thought proper to resent his conduct in so gross a manner it remained for him to seek the usual reparation "Oh!" exclaimed Mulcahy, "if its for fighting you are, I'll fight you; but it shall neither be with sword nor pistol nor any thing else but my two fists"—(and fine big mutton fists they were, sure enough.) "Well then," replied the gallant officer, "with all my heart. By insulting you, I have put myself on a level with you, and of course cannot refuse to meet you on your own terms. Come along, Sir." The men were dismissed: and Col Grant accompanied by his adversary and some mutual friends, repaired to the mess room, where he speedily closed up Mr. Mulcahy's peepers, and sent him home *perfectly satisfied.*—That was the proudest day of Mulcahy's life, and many a time has he boasted of the black eye he got from a K. C. B. at if it were an honour extraordinary emblazoned upon his escutcheon. 'Eve-since that morning,' would he say, 'let me, meet Sir Colquhoun Grant where I might in town or country—among Lords or Ladies—dressed in plain clothes, or dizened out in gold and scarlet he would give me his hand and say, "how are you Billy!"

True Liberty.—The true value of liberty can only be conceived by minds that are free, Slaves remain indolently contented in captivity. Men who have been long tossed upon the troubled ocean of life, and have learned, by severe experience to entertain just notions of the world and its concerns, to examine every object with unclouded and impartial eye and walk erect in the strict and thorny path of virtue, once to find their happiness in the reflection of an honest mind, alone are FREE.

Map of the United States.—Mr Abraham Bradley, late Assistant Postmaster General, has issued proposals to publish a Map of the United States, in which, in addition to many other improvements, all the post roads and post offices will be accurately delineated and distinguished. A perfect acquaintance with these acquired of thirty years will ensure the accuracy of the map. Such surveys of the public lands as have been made by authority of the Government will also be laid down upon it. It will be the largest map of the U. States ever published, embracing the West Indies; and will measure five feet two inches in length, and four feet in width. The price will be eight dollars, mounted and varnished, or seven, not varnised. It is obvious that it will be extremely useful to every man of business, as well as to the students of geography.

N. Y. Spectator.

Excellent Things.—A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know justly how to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both from the beauty of the covering.

*The three Professions.....*The clergy live by our sins: the medical faculty by our diseases; and the lawyers by our misfortunes.....[What do printers live on?] [*Tick*]

A young lady recommends to the clerks the formation of a society to be called the Anti-getting-out-of-patience-with-the-pretty-young--ladies--who--return--their--calls--in--the--morning--and--look--over-the-goods--while-they-catch--and--sometimes--buy--what--they--don't--want-Society.

From the Cincinnatti Gazette.

Creek and Cherokee Indians.....The Creek Indians have, at a full council, resolved not to give up their lands and remove west of the Mississippi. The council requested Col. Crowell, the agent, to advise the President of their positive determination not to relinquish their lands, but to remain and submit to the laws of Alabama. The Cherokees, it is understood, have adopted a similar resolution.

Two imorptant questions are involved in the controversy between these Indians and the States in which they reside. One is the nature of their ownership of the lands; the other their right to establish and maintain a separate Government. The first is certainly not now an open question. In the case of *Johnston vs. McIntosh—8th Wheaton*, 543, the character and extent of the Indian right to the soil was very fully examined; both in the arguments of counsel, and in the elaborate and lucid opinion of the court, by the Chief Justice, it is determined that the Indian right is that of occupancy alone, the absolute, ultimate title being in the Government; and that the right of occupancy can only be contracted for with the Indians, by the Government. The whole opinion proceeds upon the basis that the Indian right of occupancy is absolute, and that it cannot be divested rightfully, but by contract. The difficulty of the present state of things is, the inapplicability of the principle to the conditon of the Indians, when their character of hunters is changed to that of agriculturists. Still whilst they agree to hold their lands and occupy them in common, the rule applies to them, and they cannot, without a clear violation of their uniformly acknowledged rights, be forcibly dispossessed.

In the abstract the other question is one of more difficulty. But the Indians wave it when they agree to submit to the laws of the State where their lands lie. The operation of these laws must, however, start a new difficulty. It is this: Will not the inevitable effect be to destroy the national character of the Indians, and with it their title of occupancy, held in virtue of it? This would seem to be an unavoidable consequence. In this predicament I should think it were the best policy of the United States and the States concerned, to unite and arrange with the Indians regulations properly adapted to this new condition. If they agree to abandon their separate national character, let them be received as citizens of the States, and let their lands be distributed to them in fee. I pretend not to suggest the terms upon which these regulations should be founded. But it seems clear that some compromise of this kind is the only means of adjusting the difficulty. To remove the Indians by force, would be an act of violence and wrong, which it is not possible for the United States to attempt. And it appears equally impossible for their present condition to continue without some inconvenience to the States.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

The twistings and turnings in the political world, often amuse us exceedingly. The Albany Argus informs us that the *republican* candidates for the Assembly, are, Messrs. Wiswall, Vanderpool, and Lapham. Now, two of these gentlemen we know to be good sound federalists of the old school—and, though now partizans of Gen. Jackson, very honorable men. But, having christened the above *the* republican ticket, with unblushing flippancy, the Editor turns round, and denounces the other—which is the real republican ticket—the FEDERAL nomination. The following pleasant anecdote, from the Albany Daily Advertiser, is in point:—

One of the "forty highminded men" enquired of a republican of 1798, who had been in favor of John Quincy Adams at the late presidential election, how he came to change his politics. "I have not changed them," he replied, "but you," he added, "belong to a party which falsely calls itself republican. Yours is like the penknife which its owner boasted he had kept twenty years, during which time, he owned, *it had six new blades and five new handles.*"

From the National Journal.

MORE REFORM.

The following, from the St. Louis, Missouri Republican, of the 20th ult. furnishes another instance of the Reform which has been inflicted, by General Jackson and his advisers, on the People of the United States. Thieves, vagrants, and professed and notorious Gamblers, were selected to fill offices of trust; and are rewarded by General Jackson, for their services to him, with the People's money. The Editor of the Missouri Republican, in reference to the article we copy, says: "Mr John Ward "can take no exceptions to this article. "The facts stated are admitted by him "in an 'address to the public,' published "subsequent to his imprisonment last "spring."

From the Missouri Republican.

A Jackson Compliment to the People of Missouri.—When the Washington papers first announced that John Ward of Missouri was appointed Consul at Chihuahua, in New Mexico, I thought there must be two men of that name, for I could not believe that President Jackson would knowingly fill an important commercial office with a professed and notorious gambler. But, on inquiry, the shameful fact is forced into belief. I learn that the new Consul is the same identical John Ward who lay in the St. Louis jail some weeks, last spring, rather than testify against the keeper of a faro bank, because, as he alleged, he could not testify without criminating himself. A gambler by trade, a man notorious for many years past as the habitual keeper of gaming tables, is honored with the confidence of the present Administration, and is selected from among the citizens of Missouri, as the most suitable person to represent this country in its commercial relations with one of the chief towns in New Mexico. The inland trade to Mexico is considerable, and daily growing into importance, and some of our most respectable citizens are engaged in it. What will they think when they find their merits overlooked, and see a man taken fresh from the faro bank placed over them in the Consulate? Perhaps the President did not know that by the laws of Missouri his Consul is liable to be presented by the Grand Jury, and sold as a vagrant! But what of that? He may defy the moral sense of the public. He has the *game* in his own hands, the *odd trick*, and all the *honors*!

W—HIST.

Among the productions of the American loom we have scarcely seen any article that surpasses in usefulness a species of flannel, made entirely of cotton. Mr. John Waters, of this city, presented us, a few days since, with a piece of this truly excellent manufacture, of his own make, that richly deserves notice. The cloth appears to have been woven with a twill, in the usual manner of cotton fabrics, and afterwards to have had a nap raised on one side only. In warmth this cloth appears to be equal to the finest double milled English Flannels; and in delicacy of texture, it is not surpassed by the softest beaver, that the hatter uses.

The delicacy and warmth of this manufacture, will recommend it to general use in families; and especially will it find favor by the price at which it may be sold, and its great durability.

U. S. Gaz.

Singular Circumstance.—Five rattlesnakes being on exhibition at the New England Museum, on Tuesday, for the purpose of trying their temperament, a mouse was thrown into the glass case in which they are confined. The whole procedure, it seems, was narrowly watched by a cat, which, on seeing the fate of the mouse, made a sudden leap through the glass among the serpents, and bore off the mouse unharmed. It is singular that the serpents, which still retain their venom, and one of which is of unusual size and voracity, should have disregarded the presence of the intruders, neither of which they attempted to bite, but allowed a "harmless necessary cat" to carry away her prize in triumph. The large rattlesnake alluded to, on the near approach of the attendant, has, on former occasions, and with all the malignity of the species, made an effort to reach his person, by endeavoring to penetrate the glass enclosure, but in vain.

CROMWELL'S SPEECH.

The following are the very words spoken by Oliver to the Long Parliament. The document was found amongst some old papers which had belonged to the Cromwell family:—

"Spoken by Oliver Comwell when he put an end to the Long Parliament in 1685.

"It is high time for me to put an end to your sitting in this place; which ye have dishonored by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by your practice of every vice. You are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Esau, sell your country for a mess of pottage; and, like Judas, betray your God for a few pieces of money. Is there a single virtue now remaining amongst you? Is there one vice ye do not possess?—Ye have no more religion than my horse—Gold is your God—which of you have not bartered away your consciences for bribes? Is there a man amongst you that hath the least care for the good of the Commonwealth? Ye sordid prostitutes! have ye not defiled this sacred place, and turned the Lords Temple into a den of thieves? By your immoral principles, and wicked practices, ye are grown intolerably odious to the whole nation.—You, who were sent here by the people to get their grievances redressed, are yourselves become their greatest grievance.

"Your country, therefore, calls upon me to cleanse this Augean Stable, by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in the house; and which, by God's help, and the strength he hath given me, I am now come to do. I command ye, therefore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place. Go! get you out! make haste! ye venal slaves begone! Poh! Take away that shining bauble there, and lock up the doors."

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

The packet ship Britannia arrived at New-York, on Thursday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of October. The Commercial Advertiser says:—"We find nothing later from the Seat of War, but there is a great variety of additional articles of news from various quarters of the East, all going very clearly to show that the preliminaries of peace had been signed, and an armistice of ten days granted by the Russian commander, in which interval the conditions are to be ratified."

The Evening Post says that 7000 bales of cotton were sold in Liverpool on the 30th Sept. at an advance of ⅛d on the prices of 10 days previous. 5000 to consumers, and 2000 to speculators.

Passengers in the Britannia, the Honorable James Barbour, late Minister at London, and lady; Miss Barbour and servant.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

Capitulation of Barradas.—The Citizens, Major General of the Army of operations, Colonel Pedro Landero, Col. of engineers, Jose Ignacio Yberri, and those of the same grade of the third permanent Battalion, Jose Antonio Mijia, charged with the powers of his Excellency the General in Chief of the Mexican Army, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna; and the Brigadiers Don Jose Miguel Solomon, Lieut. Colonel Chief of the Staff, Don Fulgencio Salas, charged with the powers of the General of the Spanish troops, Don Isidro Barradas, met at the Head Quarters of Peublo Viejo de Tampico, on the 11th Sept. after exchanging their respective credentials, to agree on the conditions which the first are to submit to, and which are to be guaranteed to the second, agree:

1st. To morrow at 9 o'clock, A. M. the Spanish forces, the officers retaining their swords, the soldiers their arms and drums beating, shall evacuate the fort which they occupy and which protects the bar, and they shall lay down their arms, their colours and their caissons, to the Mexican division under the orders of his Ex. the General Manuel de Mery Teran, second in command of the army, and who is now occupying the passage called Dona Cecilia, on the old road of Aliamita; the said forces (Spanish) will then join the remainder of the division at Tampico de Tammaulipas, the officers retaining their swords.

2d. On the day after to-morrow, at 6 o'clock A. M. the whole of the division of the Spanish General now occupying Tampico de Tammaulipas, will leave the city on the same conditions as above, and will go and lay down their arms, colours, &c. at the subaltern quarters of Altamica, under the command of his Ex. the General Manuel Mery Teran, the officers retaining their swords.

3d. The Army and the Mexican Republic guarantee in the most solemn manner, the lives and the property of every individual composing the enemy's division.

4th. The Spanish division will march to the city of Victoria, where they will remain until ready to embark for Havana

5th. The Spanish General is permitted to send one or two officers to the Havana, to procure transports for the return of his division.

6th. The Spanish general will provide for the support of his division whilst they remain in the country; and the transports will also be at his expense.

7th. The wounded and sick of the Spanish division who are unable to march, shall remain at Tampico de Tammaulipas, until such time as they can be sent to the hospital of the Mexican Army, where they shall be treated at the expense of the Spanish division, who shall furnish a Surgeon, and a corporal and soldiers necessary to take care of the sick.

8th. The wagons necessary to transport the Spanish division to the places indicated shall be accorded them, they paying the transportation at the ordinary rate of the country; the same in respect to the necessary provisions.

9th. The Lieutenant Colonel Chief of the Staff of the Spanish division, is charged with the execution of the capitulation, in what relates to the troops off the Bar; the General commanding the point called Dona Cecilia, will facilitate his passage.

10th. His Ex. General Manuel Miery Teran will name a Chief and an officer of his Staff to see to the passing to the enemy's division, the provisions and the baggage spoken of in the preceding articles, as well as to give him the necessary instructions and to fix his cantonments.

Agreed to, the day and date above, in faith of which we have signed the same:—Pedro Landero—Jose Ignacio Yberri—Jose Antonio Mijia—Jose Miguel Solomon—Fuegencio Solas.—I ratify the above capitulation.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

I ratify, &c. Isidro Barradas.

The following particulars were communicated by a friend.

The five actions which took place between the Mexicans and the Spaniards previous to the capitulation, are reduced, 1st. To the attack made by a detachment on the shore, at the time of the disembarkation. 2d. To the attempt by an ambuscade of 500 men at the place called los Corchos, at the time of the taking of Tampico-el-Alto, and where the Mexicans left one cannon. 3d. At the passage of the Bar, where they abandoned three cannon. 4th. At the attack on Tampico de Tammaulipas, whilst Barradas was at Altamira, where he did not find a soul; the combat had lasted more than ten hours, when Barradas arrived; he did not engage in the action, and respected the capitulation made by the corps which he had left at Tampico. 5th. At the attack of the fort at the Bar, defended by three pieces of artillery; the Mexicans attacked it several times with unheard of courage; they penetrated into the intrenchments with their arms shouldered, and left about 350 killed. The young Tamaris, Aid de Camp of Santa Anna, was killed in the fort where he entered sword in hand, to the cry of, Vive la Republique! At the moment of the capitulation, the Spanish troops had very few provisions left, and scarcely munitions enough for two days; they had nearly 1200 on their sick list, and upwards of 400 wounded.

General Gaiza had been arrested and sent to the City of Mexico, under escort, to render an account of his equivocal conduct, during the attack of the Spaniards at the Bar, when with superior force under his orders, he did not resist the enemy. He is also accused of causing the failure of the attack of Santa Anna on Tampico-de-Tammaulipas, by abandoning Altamira, and in neglecting to harass Barradas in his retreat.—*Bee.*

Spontaneous Combustion.—A writer in the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, relates a case of spontaneous combustion, which if true—and we see no reason to doubt it—might satisfactorily account for many of the recent fires.

"A case of spontaneous combustion was reported to me a few days since by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, that took place under his own observation. He is a manufacturer of machinery for cotton factories, and had directed one of his workmen to stain the frame work with linseed oil mixed with Spanish brown, and to rub it down with a handful of shavings as they usually do. These shavings were thrown upon the floor. In the evening, a few hours after, a light was discovered in the shop; on repairing to it these shavings were found to be on fire, and in a few moments the building would probably have been on fire also.

As it is an every day practice with cabinet makers, &c. to do this very thing, and as it is a new case to me, and probably to others, I send it to you for publication, for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Steel and File Factory at Pittsburg.—In addition to the other manufactories of iron in and near Pittsburg, the Gazette of that city informs that there is an establishment there owned by Messrs. Broadmeadow & Co. in which steel and files are manfactured to a considerable extent and excellence. A large number of the principal mechanics and artisans of Pittsburg attest the good quality of the files manufactured, in a public advertisement under their proper names. These files are made of steel, which is also manufactured in the same establishment, and are asserted, from experience, to be fully as good as English files other than cast steel, and sold as low. Two kinds of steel are made; the first, pronounced equal to English blister, is sold at 12½ cents, and common blister at 8 cents per pound.

Important Discovery.—The English missionary Hartley, as appears from a letter dated at Smyrna, in May last, has seen an intelligent traveller from Palestine and Egypt, who asserts that he discovered, while travelling from the Red Sea to Mount Sinai, on the supposed ancient route of the children of Israel, a great number of inscriptions upon the rocks in characters more ancient than the Samaritan. He thinks they may have been written by the ancient Israelites, and that if deciphered, they might be found to throw additional light upon the history of that nation.

The Maryland Journal thinks that as the people of Pennsylvania have refused to reward "Honest George," General Jackson is bound to do so. We think so too. If there is no vacancy which his talents qualify him to fill, let him be appointed Secretary of legation to the Honorable Thomas P. Moore. Many believe he would make a better Minister Plenipotentiary than the Honorable T. P. M., and have considered it ungrateful in the General to have overlooked him, when Gen. Harrison was removed.

From the Maryland Journal.

"Honest George Kremer" has been defeated in the late election for a seat in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by a vote of more than two to one against him. This is the same man who occupied a seat in Congress for some years past, not only to the disgrace of the State which sent him, but to the whole Union; and the same that was made the cat's paw, by unprincipled politicians, in bringing forward the charge of bargain and corruption against Messrs. Adams and Clay. The Jackson party used him so long as they supposed he could be of any service to their cause; but now, when they have no further use for him, he has been "literally kicked out of their company." Is not General Jackson bound in gratitude to make some provision for "Honest George?" As the system of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" has been pretty generally adopted, would not the claims of George Kremer be equally as strong as those of any other man for either Mr. Eaton's or Mr. Branch's place, (which is shrewdly suspected by some of the knowing ones in Washington that changes in both their Departments are in contemplation?) We say, that if devotion to the Hero be alone the test to office, have we not good grounds to believe that Kremer will yet be well provided for?

Sugar Cane.—We have seen some specimens of Sugar cane, the growth of pine lands in this vicinity, particularly one from the plantation of Dr. R. Collins, which fully supports the most favorable calculations that have been made respecting its cultivation. The canes are of good size and well ripened. The crops are good, although they have suffered much from drought the latter part of the summer. Many individuals of this vicinity have cultivated from one to four acres, or more, this season, and from the success that has attended the experiment, the quantity undoubtedly will be yearly increased till it becomes an important part of their annual crop.

Georgia Messenger.

The Editor of the Providence American says:

"We recollect hearing a mere lad, who could not have imbibed a single Jackson notion from any one around him, declare that he wanted General Jackson elected President to see what would happen."

Perhaps the poor child has not found out yet. His pa should tell him that the executive has received a walking stick, a razor strop, and a curious box. The east room has been gorgeously furnished with mirrors, and five or six hundred honest men have been turned out of office. Don Miguel's ambassador has been acknowledged; and several of the new postmasters have died of intoxication, or been committed to jail for stealing letters.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

Large Mirrors.—The Philadelphia Chronicle says, the ship Superb, at this port from Havre has brought two cases, measuring 140 cubic feet and containing two large Mirrors for the President's House.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

What would have been said during the Administration of Mr. Adams, if these gigantic French Mirrors had been purchased for the President's House? If Col. Benton's "Republican notions" were shocked at the magnificence of the *naked* East Room, how will they survive the spectacle which it will exhibit next Winter? Resplendent with this importation from France, it will then rival all that has been said of the Court of Louis Le Grand.

Nat. Journal.

Family Quarrels.—We are sorry to find from the following complimentary notice of Mr. Walsh, that he has got into such a bad odor with his Jackson friends. It is utterly impossible for the other party to take him back again. His support was never of any use to it, and it derives a positive benefit from his hostility:

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Oct. 31

The National Gazette, says—"We are sorry that the Post does not like our phraseology; but it would be extremely difficult for us to place ourselves, with any editor, in such a relation as to please him universally.

"Thus goose to gander strict obedience keeps,
Hiss if he hiss, and slumbers, if he sleeps."

The editor of the Gazette seems at last to have found out that he who attempts to please both parties, by being a sort of "Jack on all sides," will be most likely to please neither, even though his timorous spirit of conciliation nickname itself "*dignified neutrality.*" We are glad he has made this discovery; and hope he will hereafter have manly boldness enough to speak his real opinions of men and things, in such language as may best convey his meaning. Whatever we may think of the *prudence*, we cannot say much for the *nobleness* of him, who, to keep even with both sides,

"In midway path, with caution moves along,
Afraid to laud the right, or blame the wrong;
And that he may his neutral line pursue,
Calls murder ACCIDENT, and truth UNTRUE."

Journal.

Pressure of Wind....It is ascertained by an accurate estimate, that the pressure of the wind upon thirteen sails when set, comprising the suit of the North-Carolina, 74, is equal to the weight of 20,765 pounds avoirdupois, near ten and a half tons. The number of square yards of canvass, upon which this pressure operates, is 26,022.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1829.

☞The Honorable JOHN LONG, late Representative in Congress from this district, is again a candidate for that appointment. His health is entirely restored. Mr. Long's past experience, his habits of industry and research, render him every way qualified for that important trust.

Melancholy Accident.—On Tuesday morning last, the dead body of a young man named *Kern*, was found on the public road, near Chambers's Ferry, on the Yadkin, about nine miles from this town. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body during the day, who found the deceased was accidentally killed by being thrown from his horse.—A Physician, who was one of the jury, says, there were no marks of violence on the body, except a slight bruise on the back part of one of his shoulders.—He supposed the neck had been dislocated, but as the body was cold and stiff, he could not ascertain with certainty. The deceased is said to have been a temperate and industrious man.

The circular of Mr. A. RENCHER, published in this town last week, after announcing him as a candidate to represent the district in Congress in the room of Mr. Giles, resigned, says—"The Tariff "is a duty laid upon imported goods "manufactured in foreign countries and "imported into this for sale. The ob- "ject of this duty was first to raise a rev "enue for the support of Government, "and for the payment of the National "Debt; and as long as this continued to "be the object of the Tariff, it met the "decided approbation and support of all "the politicians of the country and de- "servedly so; for in that way the suppor "of the Government and the payment of "the National Debt, fell almost entirely "on the consumers of imported goods. "The Government was supported and "the National Debt was fast sinking a- "way, and yet the people were not taxed "a cent. But there were and are still a "class of politicians in our country, who "are not satisfied with a limited Tariff, "but wish the Government to lay the du- "ty so high that merchants cannot afford "to import foreign goods, and by that "means exclude imported goods alto- "gether from our markets, and thereby "enable the manufacturing States to "bring their goods into our markets "without any rival and without any "competition."

We would recommend to the author of this production, and to all others who wish to be informed on the original object of the American Tariff, the perusal of the caption of the first act of Congress, enacting a Tariff, passed and approved on the fourth day of July, 1789; wherein it is expressly recited, that the encouragement and protection of Domestic Manufactures is one of the objects of laying a duty on imported goods. It appears from this act, that the National Council at that time thought the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures of equal importance to the payment of the National Debt or the support of Government.

One plain matter of fact undeniable, is worth a dozen theories on any subject, no matter how cunningly devised or how artfully anticipated. This plain fact is, that it is well known to the merchants and all others who are acquainted with the price of goods, that there has been a constant and regular decline in the price of both foreign and domestic goods of all descriptions ever since the year 1816, when a tariff was laid, which, like all successive amendments in the same law of imposts, was denounced by a certain class of politicians as a measure fraught with ruin to the country—but all those gloomy forebodings, those hallucinated prophecies, have been entirely falsified by the avidity of the foreign manufacturers to glut our markets with the products of their industry, to the prejudice and vexation of the Domestic Manufacturers. This crowding of the American market with foreign goods, was not a matter of accident; but, as it was avowed, it was a concerted plan, particularly with the British merchants and factors, for the express purpose of breaking down and utterly exterminating the American manufactures, and rendering the people of the United States as dependent on the manufacturers of Great Britain, as they were in their former state of colonial vassalage, when a certain politician proposed that they should not have the right of even making a hob nail for themselves.

And yet we find among us at this day, a class of politicians who are using their strongest efforts to cause these United States of boasted wisdom and Independence, to return to their original state of slavish vassalage; who, for the gratification of a fomented sectional feeling, would surrender the independence of the States and receive the great reward of wearing the flimsy gewgaws of British manufacture, and other tinsel ornaments of foreign growth and production, as an equivalent. But it is insisted that the British merchants should have leave to sell us their goods, to enable them to purchase our cotton; that if they cannot sell or exchange their goods on moderate terms, they will be unable to purchase the cotton in our markets. To this we would answer, that the manufacturing States or the merchants therein, have as good a claim to the same kind of charity, which should always begin at home; and as the northern manufacturers are said to have abandoned the cultivation of the soil, it may be reasonably expected that they will take some of our surplus bread stuff, in exchange for their goods; which accommodation and exchange, foreigners refuse to us.

From the National Journal.

"*The People's President.*"—Our readers will recollect that about a fortnight ago we republished some resolutions adopted in Ontario County, New York, disapproving, in very emphatic language, the principles and practice of the present administration. The Resolutions of the Republican Convention in Columbia County, in the same State, which we copy this morning from the Columbia Republican of the 20th inst. show that similar views of General Jackson's Anti American spirit, of his inconsistency, his insincerity, his incompetency, and his bargains, are extending themselves in other parts of the great State of New York. Speaking of the nominations announced in the resolutions, the Republican says—"The nomination is one which "will, on examination, be deemed judi- "cious; the committee who reported it "having reference to no local feelings, "or any distinctions except those exis- "ting between national and anti-national "tactics—American and British inter- "ests. It appeals to the support of eve- "ry patriotic citizen, both on these con- "siderations and on account of the res- "pectable character of the individu- "als."

Respite.—At Guilford Superior Court, held last week, Judge NORWOOD presiding, Thomas Norman, convicted of Bigamy, was sentenced to be hung on Saturday, the 21st of this month. A petition signed by several members of the Bar and Grand Jury and other respectable gentlemen, for a pardon, has been presented to Governor OWEN, and from motives which reflect equal credit on his head and heart, he has granted the convict a respite from execution, until the 10th of December.—The Legislature will then be in session, and can act finally on the case. When will North-Carolina establish a Penitentiary, and make punishment proportionate to the degree of crime?

At the same term, on motion of the Solicitor General, two of the defendants heretofore recognized to appear and answer for passing counterfeit Checks and Drafts on the Bank of the United States, were ordered to enter into recognizance for their appearance at the Federal Court in this city, which commences on Thursday next. The reason offered for this motion was, that the act of 1824 is wholly ineffectual as to prosecutions for passing counterfeit United States Drafts and Checks.

Ral. Reg. Nov. 5.

Model of the Falls of Niagara.—Mr. G. Catlin, the artist, has nearly completed an ingenius model of the Falls of Niagara, with the surrounding country and the river for some distance above and below the cataract. The work is pronounced by those who have inspected it to give a good idea of the original, although of course it can present no image of its grandeur and magnificence. The model is about 2½ feet in length and 2 feet in breadth, and includes more than a square mile of the country. The rapids, the islands, the woods, the roads, the inequalities of the country, the houses and villages scattered over it, are all faithfully represented on the surface of the model, which was made from the actual surveys taken by the artist. One of the edges of the model is to be colored so as to show the geological formation of the region. It is intended, we understand, to take casts of this model, which will enable those who have visited our great cataract to refresh their recollections of the place, and those who have not, to form some idea of its topographical features.

N. Y. Post.

Sam Foote could say any thing of any body, or to any body. When he was once at Lord Kelly's table, a gentleman present complained that the beer was rather cold. "Get his lordship to dip his nose into the tankard," said Foote, "and if he keeps it there half a minute, and the beer does not boil, *it must be fire proof.*"

ITEMS.

The next winter at Washington will be a warm one—politically. The Indians, Tariff, Texas, confirmation of appointments, will keep our Legislators busy.

Portland Gaz.

Lately a Mrs. CHICK of London eloped with the son of a poulterer of note, by the name of HENN. The cockney punsters, one and all, began to peck upon the incident, declaring it FOWL play in every view.

Reform.—M. de La Bourdonnaye, one of the French Cabinet, has heard of the searching operation, as conducted by Duff Green, Isaac Hill, Amos Kendall & Co. and has begun to reform in France. He has refomed out, among others, the Mayor of Vizille and his assistant for participating in the attention paid to La Fayette when he passed through that town. *N. Y. Com Adv.*

Taking the aggregate of the population of the globe, upwards of eighty thousand die daily and about fifty-six every minute.

Secrets are like water in a leaky tub—every confidant is a new leak at which they run out.

"Wit must grow like fingers; if it be taken from others, 'tis like plums stuck upon black thorns; they are for awhile, but come to nothing."—SELDEN.

"He who maliciously takes the advantage of the unguarded moments of friendship, is no farther from knavery, than the latest moment of evening from the first of night."

LAVATER.

"Those who quit their proper character to assume what does not belong to them, are, for the greater part, ignorant both of the character they leave, and of the character they assume."—BURKE.

"One said to a covetous fellow, who was a great talker, sir, you certainly would be the most worthy man in the whole city, if the lock which you have upon your door, was fixed upon your mouth."—FROM THE ITALIAN.

"A story should, to please, at least seem true,
Be appropos, well told, concise, and new;
And whensoe'er it deviates from these rules,
The wise will sleep, and leave applause to fools." STILLINGFLEET.

Lord Chesterfield's physicians having informed him, that he was dying "by inches," he thanked Heaven, that he was not so tall by a foot and a half as Sir Thomas Robinson.

Married,

In Gwinnett county, Georgia, on the 1st of Oct. Mr. *John H. Dobbs*, to Miss. *Mary A. Hoyl*, daughter of Adam Hoyl, Esq. formerly of Lincoln county in this state.

In Tipton county, Tennessee, by Gen. J. Tipton, on the 1st ult. Mr. *William C. Hazen*, to Miss *Mary M. Frohock*, formerly of Rowan county, N. C.

Died,

In Mocksville, on the evening of the 5th inst. *Abel McNeely*, in the 22d year of his age, of a protracted bilious fever, attended with a painful and an ainomalous case of ulcerated sore throat, which were borne with great fortitude and resignation. Thus in the very threshold of manhood and bloom of youth, has this amiable and promising young man been snatched away from life, his friends, the world and its enjoyments! All of which, but a few weeks ago, dawned upon him, flattering him with the prospect of as long an enjoyment of them as falls to the lot of but few men. Could a strong and healthy constitution; youth, and well founded prospects of earthly happiness—the skill of physicians—the anxieties and prayers of friends and attendants, have availed any thing against the high decrees of Heaven, young McNeely would yet survive, the joy of his friends—the solace of an aged and affectionate mother, an only surviving parent. But it was the will of an Allwise Providence to order otherwise; and our young friend is now numbered with the inhabitants of the tomb. There is, however, in this affecting dispensation of providence, one redeeming consolation, which should seem to charge to selfishness every tear of sorrow: It is the hope that "our loss is his gain."

The deceased had been taught to know the insufficiency of mere morality to secure eternal life; and a few months before his fatal attack, had set about to seek his salvation thro' the merits of a Redeemer. That he sought it earnestly and diligently he gave evidence on his languishing bed; and that it was not sought in vain, is to be inferred from his own words, which were, (when speaking to his friends) "I hope we shall all meet in heaven, where we shall sing the song of Moses and the Lamb forever and ever."

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville Market, Nov. 5.

Cotton, 8a 8.50, bagging, 17 a 24; bacon 7 a 7½; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 15 a 16; corn, 36 a 40; flaxseed, 80; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot, per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 50 a 3; molasses, 30 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 27½; sugar, common, 9½, prime 11; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 28 a 30; whiskey 24 a 26; wheat, 70 a 75.

United States Bank Notes ¾ to 1¼ per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

Charleston Market, Oct. 31.

Cotton, 8½ a 9½; flour, 6 a 6¾; corn, 48 a 52; oats, 40 a 43; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34 a 35; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 3½ a 4½; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8½; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 18 a 23; salt, Liverpool 40 a 00 T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 10; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 27 a 28; N. Orleans, 30 a 32.

Wilmington, November 4.—Cotton 7.50 a 8, corn 55, rice, per 100lbs. 2.50 a 2.75, bacon 7 a 10, flour 6 a 7, coffee 12 a 14, molasses 28 a 32, sugar 8 a 10.50, whiskey 30, apple brandy 40, tobacco 4.

Newbern, November 7.....Beeswax 20, bacon 7 a 8, coffee 12.50 a 14, flour 6 a 7, leather, sole, 22 a 25, molasses 30 a 32, salt, Turks Island, 55 a 60, sugar 9 a 10, whiskey 35, apple brandy 40 a 45.

New-York, Nov. 3.

Cotton 8 a 10¼, coffee, Cuba, 11 a 12½, Java, 14½ a 15, flour 5, 87½ wheat 1 10 a 1 14, sugar, N. Orleans, 7 a 7½, St. Croix 8½ a 9½, whiskey, rye, 24 a 25, apple brandy 35 a 38.

Richmond, Nov. 7.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11½ to 17, according to quality; corn 40 a 42, flour 5 25a 5 75, wheat 95a100, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis...S. Carolina do. 1½ a 2.....Georgia do. 2½ a 3.

FALL & WINTR FASHIONS!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has received the

Fall and Winter Fashions,

from New-York and Philadelphia, accompanied by drafts of all the various styles and colors now in vogue in those cities; and having in his employ the best of workmen, he is enabled to make every description of Men's Garments, and Ladies' Habits, in a style of workmanship equal to any in the State, and which he will *warrant* to fit well. His terms are as low, for first rate work, as those of any body else; and he pledges himself to do his work as expeditiously as it can be done any where else.

All kinds of Garments Cut, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

Having accepted an Agency from Mr. *Allen Ward*, he is prepared to teach his Protractor System of Tailoring.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, Nov. 16, 1829.—79tf

A New Store, AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends & the public, that he has commenced the Mercantile Business in the town of Charlotte, in the Store House formerly occupied by Wm. Carson, one door below the Post-Office, where he has just received an entire new Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

from Philadelphia and New-York; all of which he will sell low for cash. The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

F. M. ROSS.

Charlotte, Nov. 12, 1829.—3t261

Gold Mines, Land, Negroes, &c.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 282 acres of land, a large part of which is as good as any in Mecklenburg county; about 120 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation adjoins the celebrated Capps Gold Mine, and the opinion seems to be well founded that Gold abounds in two hills particularly on the plantation; a branch runs thro' it, for three-fourths of a mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment, is as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke mines: there is also on the place good water-power for mining operations.

ALSO, 20 or 25 likely NEGROES for sale; or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises; or inquire of Robert I. Dinkins, in Charlotte, for a description, &c.

W. M. BOSTWICK.

Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C. Nov. 10, 1829. } 6t84

Estate of Joab Alexander, decd.

ALL persons indebted for purchases made at the sale of Joab Alexander, deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment by November County Court. Their notes have now become due, and as the estate needs money, it is indispensable that they should be paid immediately. Those who do not attend to this notice, may subject themselves to cost.

ISAAC F. ALEXANDER, }
JOHN CAMPBELL, } Executors.

November 16, 1829.—1wp.

NEW GOODS.

KYLES & MEENAN

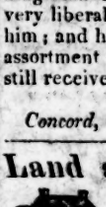
RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that their FALL SUPPLY, embracing a great variety of articles suitable for the present Season, is just to hand. Their prices, as usual, will be exceedingly low, in proportion to the *quality* of their goods, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to good judges.

3t259

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN is now receiving, from New-York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,



Hardware, Crockery, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, which were bought at reduced prices and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the GROCERIES, are first quality Teneriffe Wine, old Muscatel do. Port do. Malaga do. genuine old Holland Gin, old Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica and New-England Rum; together with every article ususally found in a store in this section of country. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and examine the above Goods. 6mt278

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing all those indebted to him, by note or otherwise, that a part of their dues, at least, must be paid on or before the first day of March next; and those who fail to comply with this notice, must expect to pay cost without fail, and that too without respect to persons.

I have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which I offer very low for cash, and on credit to punctual dealers, at cash prices. I have also on hand, a

Large Stock of *Leather,*

of all kinds; and as I expect shortly to decline having any thing to do with the Tanning Business myself, I will sell the present stock lower than leather ever has been sold in this place or its vicinity, for cash. Cotton and all kinds of country produce will be received in payment of debts, or in exchange for goods or leather, and the highest price will be given for Gold. The subscriber also takes this method of returning thanks to his customers generally, for the very liberal encouragement they have given him; and he hopes, by continuing to keep an assortment of goods as heretofore, that he will still receive a share of public patronage.

P. BARRINGER.

Concord, Oct. 29, 1829. t266

Land and Mills for Sale.

WILL be sold, under Decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October Term, 1829, on the premises, the 1st day of December next, all the interest of Isabella, the only child and heir of the late David Harbin, deceased, in the MILLS and about 120 acres of LAND, on Dutchman's Creek, in Rowan county; being one fourth of the lot of 20 acres on which the Mills are situated, and one half of 100 acres of land adjoining, lying about 5 miles north of Mocksville, on the direct road from Mocksville to Oakes' Ferry, on the North Yadkin. A credit of 12 months, for one half of the purchase money, and of 18 months on the other half, will be given, on the purchasers filling bonds with approved security, on the day of sale.

SAML. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

October 20, 1829. 6t260

LAND for SALE.

WILL be sold, on the 2nd day of December next, on the premises, according to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October Term thereof, 1829, all the Lands belonging to the heirs of Walter Gaither, deceased, late of Rowan county, containing about three hundred and sixty acres, in two tracts, one of 300 and the other of 60 acres, adjoining Bazil Gaither, Wily Saine and others. A credit of 12 and 18 months will be given for moieties of the purchase money, and bonds with approved security required on the day of sale. SAM. SILLIMAN, *c. m. c.*

October 20, 1829.—6t260

Wilkesboro' Academy.

THE Winter Session of this Academy will commence on Monday, the 23d inst. The rates of tuition will be, for Latin and Greek, ten dollars; and for English Grammar, Geography, &c. seven dollars, per session of five months. Board can be had at from fifty to sixty dollars per annum.

A. W. GAY, *Principal.*

Wilkesboro', N. C. Nov. 4, 1829. 3t260

Stray.

ENTERED by William York, in Burke county, a male *MULE*, of a chesnut sorrel color, about three years old, some white on its belly, and branded on its buttock thus—S; and on the jaw thus—Z.

JACOB FORNEY, *Ranger.*

September 1, 1829. t260p

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg county, sixteen miles above Charlotte, two miles from Hickory Grove Post Office, on the 26th or 27th of September, a BAY MARE, about 15 hands high, black mane and tail, dark legs, 14 or 15 years old and very heavy bodied. Any person taking up and returning or securing the above described mare, and giving information so that I get her again, shall be fully compensated for their trouble.

3t259 DAVID A. CALDWELL.

P. S. Any notice directed to Hickory Grove, will reach me in a day or two after its arrival there. D. A. C.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09f.

Deeds for sale at this Office

POETRY.

FROM THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR FOR 1830.

LOVE AND FRIENDSHIP.

By Wm. Leggett.

The birds, when winter shades the sky,
Fly o'er the seas away,
Where laughing isles in sunshine lie,
And summer breezes play:

And thus the friends that flutter near
While fortune's sun is warm,
Are started if a cloud appear,
And fly before the storm.

But when from winter's howling plains
Each other warbler's past,
The little snow bird still remains,
And cherups midst the blast.

Love, like that bird, when friendship's throng
With fortune's sun depart,
Still lingers with its cheerful song,
And nestles on the heart.

FROM THE BOWER OF TASTE.

'Tis sweet to think of thee, my love,
Remembrance ever dear—
My thoughts, though carelessly they rove,
Present thy image near.

Delighted thoughts! ye fondly bear
Of bright and happy days,
A vivid trance, to shew me where
My dearest treasure lays!

How many tender solemn ties
Unite my fate with thine,—
While each a cherish'd secret lies,
Within this heart of mine.

Oh! with what fondness memory dwells
Upon thy blooming face—
How faithfully her pencil tells
Of every youthful grace!

Dimpling smiles bewitching gay
Upon thy blushing cheek,
Of youth, and pleasures cloudless day,
Most eloquently speak.

Happy days! that with them bring
Love, and hope, and joy,
And gentle peace on downy wing
Exempt from cares alloy. CAM.

L********

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Boston Courier.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHINA.

SIR: Some of the penances that the bonzes in China inflict upon themselves, are as strange and wild as our own fancies under the incubus. They do not, from a spirit of devotion, run into the torturing self-sacrifices of the Hindoos, but seem willing to save both soul and body, or rather to make use of the means of saving the soul for the support of the body. Hence, a devotee, who has imposed it upon himself to wear a heavy chain about his neck, asks, with confidence, the charity of the devout, who sacrifice less to religion. I have seen a short fat bonze, saddled and bridled, to crawl on all fours thirty leagues, and as his queue was conducted under a saddle and hung down by the crupper, he made a tolerable representation of an ass. He thought it needful to the success of his plan to go through the usual motions of a donkey, and he would curvet, kick and bray, with surprising fidelity. It would have delighted Monboddo and Rousseau to see that bonze.

The city of Canton lies so low, that from no point to which foreigners can penetrate, is there an extensive view of the city. The river is wide above the Boca Tigre. The water *swarms* with boats of every size. There may be about twenty of those immense junks of 1200 tons, but there are countless fleets of boats of fifty tuns; families occupy them, whose home is on the water, and who, in half a life, have seldom slept on *terra firma*. There is a huge long oar, run out from the stern, moveable on a pin, and the boat is *skulled* by four or five sailors. The oar strikes the water like a fish's tail. The smaller streams and creeks are populous in the same proportion. The streets are as busy as an ant hill invaded; and, when seen for the first time, it is a ludicrous sight to see so many close shaven heads without covering. You look down upon them as on the closely packed audience at a theatre. I have sometimes seen one Chinese running away from another, and it is too much to see with gravity, for their tails were streaming out horizontally a yard and a half.

Where the head is shaven, the barbers have a double advantage, for a Chinese gentleman must keep his head very smooth, though the common people hardly shave once in a week. The heads, in a crowd, look like a collection of huge turnips, and offer excellent specimens for the study of phrenology.

The shampooning is a separate job with the barbers, and has an additional price. It consists in cleaning out the ear with a small spoon, and introducing some very soft brushes. It is so delicately executed, that the drum is never injured.

The Chinese form their written characters very nicely. They write with a hair pencil, in lines from top to bottom, beginning at the right hand corner of a page. This is peculiar to China and Japan. In all memorials to Mandarins, but more especially to the Emperor, the greatest nicety is required, both in the expression and characters. There are particular words appropriated to different ranks, and no word must occur twice in the same memorial. To write a proper memorial in China is as difficult as to draw a special plea in more favored countries. But a good penman in China will write with wonderful rapidity. They seem to write as fast as they can think. Would, sir, that I could do it; you would have better "Recollections," for when I happen to have a good thought it escapes before I can get it out.

The Chinese can calculate eclipses. They are calculated for the capital of every province in the Empire. The Mandarins of the provinces are therefore in readiness for the eclipse at the very moment when it is to happen. When the obscuration begins, the people (like the Neapolitans in a snow storm) fall upon their knees, amid a horrid noise of goings and other soft instruments of Chinese music. They have a belief, founded on tradition, that the luminary is about to be devoured by a dragon, which catastrophe nothing but noise and tumult can prevent; and if outcries can preserve her, the moon is safe. When the luminary emerge, the exultation is extreme, and every man prides himself on the part he himself took to aid her.

In a country where so many thousand families live on the rivers, many must subsist on fish, which are providentially abundant. In China, every animal must work, unless, as in England, the hog is the only gentleman. Cormorants, therefore, are employed in the river fisheries. The birds are trained to it with care, and lest they should swallow a good fish, a leathern thong is tied about his neck, so that he cannot swallow. One fisherman goes out with a dozen birds, which you may see perched on the gunwale of his boat. When one takes a fish too large for its strength, another comes to its assistance, and lifting the prey by the tail and gills, they carry it to the master. Some of the cormorants, like men, have a sense of honesty, and require no bandage about the neck; but having finished their employer's business, he allows them to fish on their own account. Ducks also are used as in Lincolnshire for decoys—but a very common method to catch the fowl is this. In the bays and rivers where they are found, the sportsmen throw in a large kind of gourd, which the ducks get so familiar with that they will swim and play around them. Then comes the traitor, with his head enclosed in a similar gourd, and a bag tied about his middle in which he carries off as many as he requires, for the fowl are numerous.

The Chinese have a passion for flowers, and there are flower sellers every where in the streets. They have also a taste for cultivating dwarf trees, and on their terraces you may see pines, oaks and oranges, not so high as your knee. To give some of these trees the appearance of great age, honey is spread over them to attract the insects, that they may bore into the bark, as I am boring into you. To increase the delusion, they kill a few branches and cover them with moss. Their rage, however, is for the peony, which they call the king of flowers, and for a favorite plant they will give a hundred dollars. There are about two hundred and fifty species of this flower in China. They are cultivated in large beds and reared in all forms, and so managed as to blossom in spring, summer, and autumn. But Chinese flowers have generally nothing but their beauty; the lilac is without smell, and the splendid rose, the Hortensia, is also without fragrance.

E. D.

From the Literary Gazette of Sept. 12.

RECOLLECTIONS OF RUSSIA.

The air of this country is wholesome, and the rigor of the climate is, in some measure, compensated by the purity of the atmosphere; as a proof of which may be cited the absence of contagious and epidemic diseases—even of those disorders which, without actually endangering existence, frequently attack the entire population of a country. Strangers preserve their health better than even in more temperate latitudes; but their features change sooner, and grey hairs generally anticipate old age. In short, the Russian faces may be said to grow old before their time. Females are particularly subject to the influence of the *Great Bear*.

It must be admitted, that a continued cold of fifteen or twenty degrees is a terrific enemy; and, in very severe winters, it sometimes reaches twenty-five and thirty: nothing can be more rapid than the execution it then makes. Suppressed perspiration is equivalent to a sentence of death, to reverse which, the utmost efforts of medical science would prove unavailing.—Drunkenness succeeded by sleep is almost always mortal. I recollect an instance of a coachman, who, after having driven his master's carriage to the Theatre, repaired to a neighboring *kabak* (wine-shop) to charm away the lingering hours with his usual beverage,—a glass or two of brandy. On returning to his seat he fell asleep: the footman some time afterwards gave the customary signal for departure, but the reins were motionless in the unfortunate Jehu's hand; and on endeavoring to arouse him, one of the lackeys found him dead.

It is easy to conceive the number of accidents that happen to sentinels during the excessive severity of a Russian winter: at Petersburgh and Cronstadt, in the year 1820, many were found perished in a single night.

In Russia, it is by no means an uncommon circumstance to hear two people accost each other in the following dialogue, by way of a salutation: "I beg leave to acquaint you that your nose is freezing"—to which the other probably answers, "I was just going to observe to you that yours is already frozen." On such occasions both sufferers stop, and reciprocally perform on each other the operation of rubbing the afflicted part with a piece of stuff, or sometimes with a handful of snow, in order to restore the circulation of the blood. After this service mutually rendered, the parties separte with the usual ceremonial of bows and salutation. Upon one occasion, an Italian arrived at Petersburg for the first time in the month of December. He had scarcely stirred a short distance from the house, when his nose became completely frozen. A good-natured peasant perceiving his mishap, took up a handful of snow, and, without stopping for explanation, instantly commenced rubbing the stranger's nose in the most liberal manner. The latter, far from being grateful for the peasant's interference, mistook his humane but rather blunt procedure for a desire to insult him, and at last, in the violence of his passion, began to belabour the operator most lustily. A crowd soon gathered—a police-officer came up, to whom the peasant explained his motives. The officer luckily spoke French, and order was speedily restored. The Italian was now at a loss to find excuses for his ungrateful hastiness, and conjecturing that the *billet bleu* (worth about four shillings,) would be the most effectual peace-maker on the occasion, he slipped one into the hands of the nose-rubber, who, emboldened by the unexpected gratuity, immediately commenced his operation with increased vigor. The Italian shortly afterwards retreated, carefully holding his nose, and exclaiming "Good God! who would have imagined this at Florence!"

On another occasion, a Venetian, terrified, I had almost said petrified, by the severity of a winter at Petersburg, indulged in the most bitter and fruitless invectives against the climate. At the moment when his lamentations were most dolorous, he was informed that a foreigner had just committed suicide at the Public Baths. The narrator of the story, commenting on the event, exclaimed, "How horrible! no mercy can be extended to suicides!" "Excuse me, sir," replied the Venetian; "God can never be so unjust as to punish suicides committed at Petersburg."

The Turks are still the people of the Arabian Nights, the natural inheritors of the splendours, as well as the superstitions, of the Caliphate. The late reception of the ambassadors was worthy of the days of Haroun Alraschid; gold and jewels, embroidered banners, and silken robes; were in profusion. The Sultan's tent was erected under an immense plane tree, which itself makes a feature in Oriental history; it consists of eight stems, from six to eight feet in diameter, and forming a huge canopy. The tree was flourishing in the time of the first Crusaders, and the tradition is that under it was pitched the tent of Godfrey of Boulogne. The ceremony was stately in the extreme; the repast was on gold and silver.—The Sultan was received by his troops with a roar of *Padishaw, Pinyasher!*—"the Sultan! may he live a thousand years!" But a part of the reception, perfectly new, and which seemed to strike him most, was the three cheers given to him by the British Marines, the ambassador's escort. Mahmound is an extraordinary being, and has done what no other sovereign on earth would have dared to do.—he has defied the oldest prejudices of his people. His extinction of the Janizaries was a bold work; but what was it to the clipping of the national beard? In another month, the Turks will be a shaved people. He has done more. Men may be stubborn, but there have been instances of their flexibility; but the Sultan has worked the super human exploit of changing the fashions of the fair. His little princess, nine years of age, has appeared in stays, and without a veil! The ladies of the Seraglio are fitting their shapes with stays as fast as they can; there has been an *auto da fe* of veils in the Harem; and if the Sultan lives a few years longer, a Turkish woman will exhibit her face with as little ceremony as she now displays her ancles: and the beauty of the sex in Constantinople will be as formidable as the fluency of their tongues.

TURKISH CEREMONIES.

The Turks pray for their dead, and invoke their Saints to intercede for them. Every Mussulman has his own guardian angel. They believe that the soul returns to the body when it is entombed. If the man has led an evil life, the angels of the grave, Monkie and Guiner, torment him until the day of judgment. If his life have been virtuous, his abode in the grave is one of pleasure and contentment. The Turks recognize the ten commandments of Moses, and enforce them with five others added by Mahomet. These are, 1st, to believe in and worship only one God; 2d, to fast during the Rhamadam; 3d, to pray at certain hours; 4th, to give the fortieth part of their income to the poor; 5th, to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca once in their life In the observervance of the first they are very scrudulous and reverential; they never undertake any thing of importance without invoking the blessings of Heaven.

The second commandment is kept during the Rhamadam, the month in which the *Koran* came down from Heaven. This fast begins as soon as the crescent of the new moon can be seen from the high hills. When the

"Rhamadam's last sun hath set"

the festival of the Bairam begins, during which they do their utmost to reconcile estranged friends, to banish enmities and ill feelings.

The Turkish mosques are flanked by minarets which are surrouded by balconies. When the hour of prayer arrives, the *Muezim* cries from the minaret, "Albar Akbar, &c. God is great; bear witness but one God, and Mahomet is his prophet; come and present yourselves to the mercy of God, and ask forgiveness for your sins—God is great." This cry is addressed successively to the South, East, North and West. They pray five times a day—at day break, noon, sunset and night. During the time of prayer they are grave attentive and reverential, on their knees and repeating the words of the *Iman* (Priest) in a low tone. After prayer an anthem was chanted. Three days in the week the *Iman* delivers a sermon, explanatory of some points in the *Koran*. The *Iman* always concludes with a prayer for the Sultan, and the success of his armies, to which all the people say *Amen!*

N. Y. Cour.

After Mahmound, the Turk, who between ourselves and the reader, has lost a large portion of our good opinion by the scurvy manner in which he has suffered himself to be treated by Diebitsch and his Cossacks, Sam Patch is without doubt, the Lion of the Day. By a semi-official account of the late celebration at Niagra, our hero was there, and as usual "covered himself with glory," and foam, by a leap from a ladder one hundred and twenty five feet high, at the foot of the precipice below Goat Island. Some delay occurred in consequence of an accident to a chain, during a part of which, the crowd were exposed to a pitiless storm of rain; but in due time, Sam was on the spot, and leaped "all occurred as he was" in a white dress, into the boiling and bubbling basin below. There it appears he ducked and dived and dived and ducked, until it was actually feared he had gone to join the shade of Morgan, in the pot ash kettle in which it is said, it navigates the Rapids and Falls; but after a sufficient time spent in these marine gymnastics, buffeting the waves with lusty sinews, the victorious Patch returned triumphantly to the shore where he was received by huzzas and shouts, almost rivalling the thunder of old Niagara. Although the grand blow up of part of Table Rock, was not carried into effect some other explosions were made for the benefit of the sight seekers, the noise of which, compared to that of the Fall, appears to have been like the explosion of an Indian cracker by the side of a park of forty two pounders—and the bedraggled spectators returned to their homes very much of the opinion that they had been, with the exception of the feat of the immortal Sam, confoundly hoaxed.

Georgian.

An excellent Remark.—A People who have no amusements, have no manners. Unaccustomed to derive pleasure from their intercourse with each other, they become selfish and morose; sensual in their enjoyments, and savage in their passions.

Original Anecdote.—A lawyer in S. H. who is noted for profanity, and of course for an irreligious life, being deeply engaged in an argument, declared that rather than yield to his opponents he would carry his suit to the court of Heaven! "I guess," replied a sly Yankee that stood by, "you will have to get somebody else to 'tend to it, for I'll be darned if they'll let you into that are court?"

Burlington (Vt.) Press.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

Every where throughout the circle of her intercourse, her influence is felt like the dew of heaven, gentle, silent, and unseen, yet pervading and efficient. But in the domestic circle its power is concentrated: and is like the life giving beams of the sun; awakening, illustrating, and almost creating the moral aspect of the scene. To speak first of the filial relation—none can conceive how much a daughter may promote the comfort and the moral benefit of her parents, but those who have seen the female character exhibited under the influence of an enlightened understanding and an improved heart; which, by their mutual action have produced the most extended views of duty with the strongest desire to fulfil it. As a sister, a female may exert a most important influence. With no strong counteracting circumstances, she may give what features she pleases to the moral and intellectual character of those with whom she is connected in this relation.—All the sweet endearments of mutual affection and confidence will give weight to her influence. An intelligent, high aiming female, of a well disciplined mind and pious heart, has been known to give a much higher cast of character, attainment and condition, to a large circle of brothers and sisters, than they would otherwise have received. But it is as a mother, that women has all the powers with which the munificence of her Divine Benefactor has endowed her, matured to their highest perfection and exercised in their greatest strength.

A consequence of the scarcity of Coal.—The Harrisburg Intelligencer of the 6th inst. contains the following call:—

"A meeting of the bachelors of Harrisburg, who are "twenty-five and upwards," will be held at Mr. J. B Henzey's on Saturday evening next, to devise means and measures of making themselves comfortable through the coming winter. 70er."

PLEASURE.

Society is not, and ought not to be, exclusively devoted to serious concerns. The beneficent Creator of the Universe would not have adapted human beings to the enjoyment of his gifts, unless he intended that they should be enjoyed. With the law which enjoins industry comes the law of fruition. Why should the eye be formed to perceive natural and artificial beauty, if it is not to be used for that purpose? Why has the capacity to make instruments capable of emiting sweet sounds been given, if such sounds are not not to be heard? Why should the human structure be capable of the sweetest melody, and of graceful action, and of the delightful expression, beaming from innocent and heavenly countenances if pleasure for such sources were forbidden us? Why does the grape ripen, the silk worm toil, the annual fleece return, the diamond sparkle, the marble yield to the chissel, and the canvass catch and preserve the inspiration of genius, but to awaken human desire, animate industry, and reward with fruition! It is the excess and the abuse that are forbidden.

A fop in company, wanting his servant cried out, "Where is that blockhead of mine?"—"Upon your shoulders," replied a lady.